

## Supplementary Information

### Tree height and hydraulic traits shape growth responses across droughts in a temperate broadleaf forest

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While there were several R-packages we used for a specific purpose in our methods, numerous packages were immensely helpful for this research behind the scenes. As in all of science, this study is a representation of the work done by both the authors of this paper as well as countless others. While acknowledging everyone is impossible, we want to at least give thanks to those who made this work possible.

R-packages not already cited in the main manuscript include the following, listed alphabetically by corresponding package name:

(R Core Team 2020; ???; Xie 2020; Allaire et al. 2020; Gagolewski et al. 2020; Wickham 2019)

Table S1: Species-specific bark thickness regression equations

Species	Equations	$R^2$
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.56 + 0.416 * \ln[DBH]$	0.226
<i>Carya glabra</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.393 + 0.268 * \ln[DBH]$	0.040
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	$\ln[B] = -2.18 + 0.651 * \ln[DBH]$	0.389
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.477 + 0.301 * \ln[DBH]$	0.297
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	$\ln[B] = 1 * \ln[DBH]$	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	$\ln[B] = 0.418 + 0.268 * \ln[DBH]$	0.256
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	$\ln[B] = 0.346 + 0.279 * \ln[DBH]$	0.246
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.14 + 0.463 * \ln[DBH]$	0.545
<i>Quercus alba</i>	$\ln[B] = -2.09 + 0.637 * \ln[DBH]$	0.603
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.31 + 0.528 * \ln[DBH]$	0.577
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.593 + 0.292 * \ln[DBH]$	0.087

Table S2: Species-specific height regression equations

Species	Equations	X.R.2.
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.332+0.808*\ln[DBH]$	0.874
<i>Carya glabra</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.685+0.691*\ln[DBH]$	0.841
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.533+0.741*\ln[DBH]$	0.924
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.726+0.713*\ln[DBH]$	0.897
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.708+0.662*\ln[DBH]$	0.857
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	$\ln[H] = 1.33+0.52*\ln[DBH]$	0.771
<i>Quercus alba</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.74+0.645*\ln[DBH]$	0.719
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.41+0.757*\ln[DBH]$	0.886
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	$\ln[H] = 1.00+0.574*\ln[DBH]$	0.755
all	$\ln[H] = 0.839+0.642*\ln[DBH]$	0.857

Table S3: Monthly Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), and its rank among all years between 1950 and 2009 (driest=1), for focal droughts.

year	month	PDSI	rank
1966	May	-2.98	2
	June	-3.40	2
	July	-4.08	2
	August	-4.82	1
1977	May	-2.96	3
	June	-3.28	3
	July	-3.61	3
	August	-3.68	3
1999	May	-3.63	1
	June	-4.21	1
	July	-4.53	1
	August	-4.64	2

Table S4. Individual tests of species traits as drivers of drought resistance, where  $Rt_{ARIMA}$  is used as the response variable.

		all droughts		1966		1977		1999	
variable	category	$\Delta AICc$	coefficients	$\Delta AICc$	coefficients	$\Delta AICc$	coefficients	$\Delta AICc$	coefficients
Species traits									
xylem porosity	R	-5.29	0.0430	0.81	0.1500	2.77**	-0.177	2.51**	0.159
	D/SR		0.0000		0.0000		0.000		0.000
<i>PLA</i>		-5.06	-0.0120	10.34**	-0.0240	-0.91	-0.009	-1.69	-0.005
<i>LMA</i>		-12.72	0.0003	-2.05	-0.0005	-0.57	-0.003	-1.9	0.001
$\pi_{tlp}$		-2.54	-0.1530	-1.92	-0.0650	-0.28	-0.201	-0.16	-0.190
<i>WD</i>		-3.94	-0.0390	-0.2	-0.2970	-1.69	-0.133	0.74	0.313

Variable abbreviations are as in Table 2.  $\Delta AICc$  is the AICc of a model excluding the trait minus that of the model including it.

\*\* $\Delta AICc > 2$ : variable considered significant as an individual predictor

Table S5. Summary of top full models for each drought instance, where  $Rt_{ARIMA}$  is used as the response variable.

drought	dAICc	$R^2$	Intercept	$\ln[H]$	$\ln[TWI]$	$\ln[H] * \ln[TWI]$	crown position				$PLA$	$\pi_{up}$
							D	C	I	S		
<b>all</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>-0.296</b>	<b>-0.494</b>	<b>0.136</b>	<b>-0.015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.012</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>-0.012</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1966</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.844</b>	<b>-0.193</b>	<b>-0.165</b>	<b>0.040</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>-0.024</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1977</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.731</b>	<b>-0.384</b>	<b>-0.870</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>-0.069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-0.201</b>
	0.63	0.18	2.326	-0.382	-0.867	0.240	-0.071	0	0.014	0.098	-0.009	-
<b>1999</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.128</b>	<b>-0.175</b>	<b>-0.330</b>	<b>0.087</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.034</b>	<b>-0.048</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-0.188</b>

Models are ranked by AICc. Shown are all models whose AICc value falls within 1.0 ( $\Delta AICc < 1$ ) of the best model (bold).

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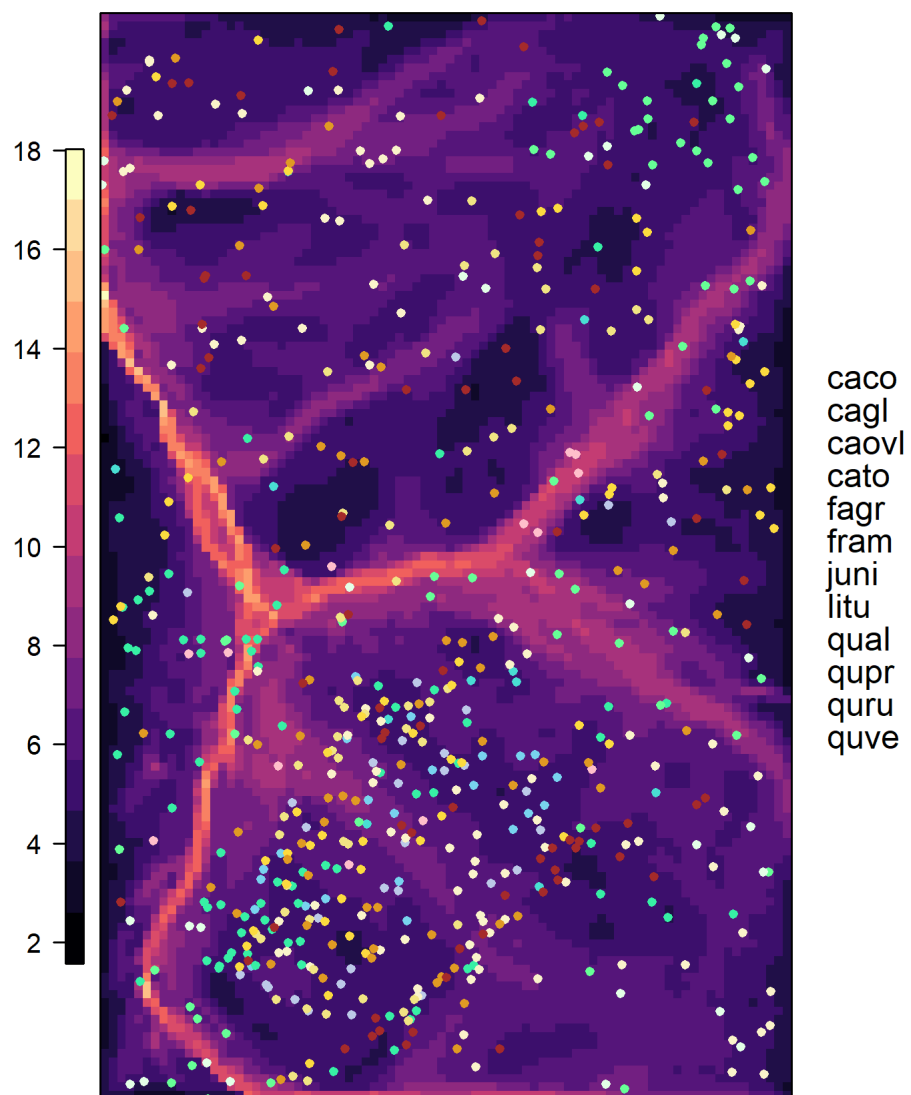


Figure S1: Map of ForestGEO plot showing TWI and location of cored trees

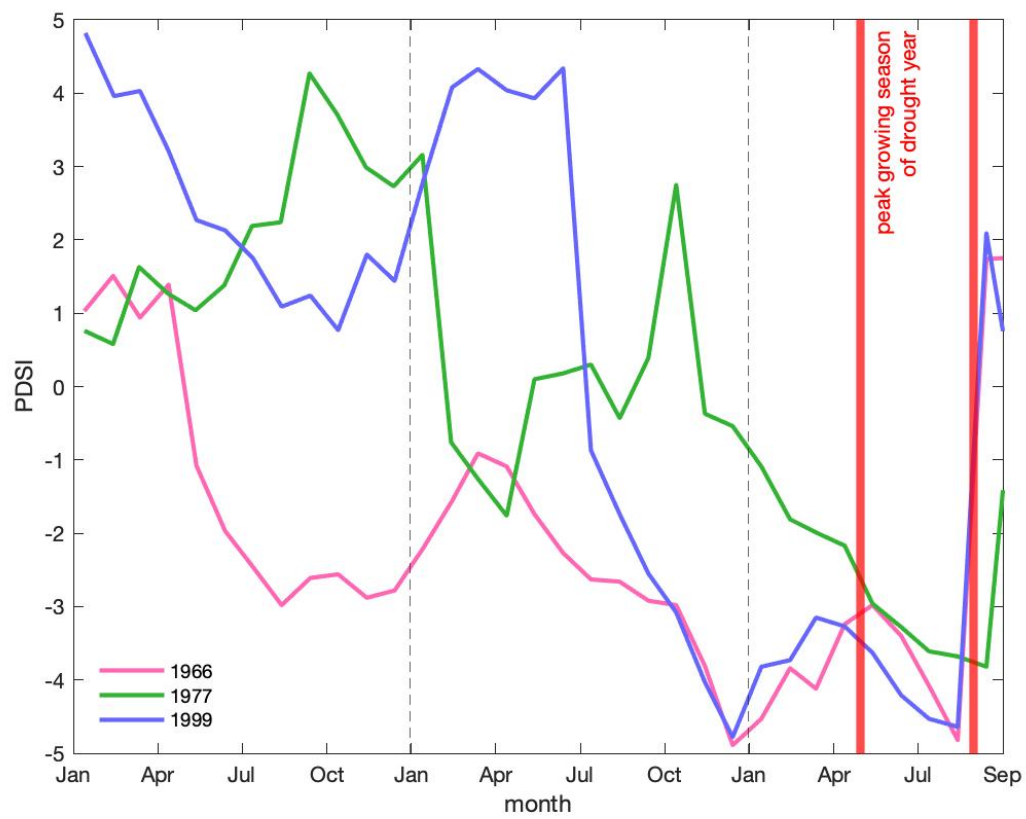


Figure S2: Time series of Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) for the 2.5 years prior to each focal drought

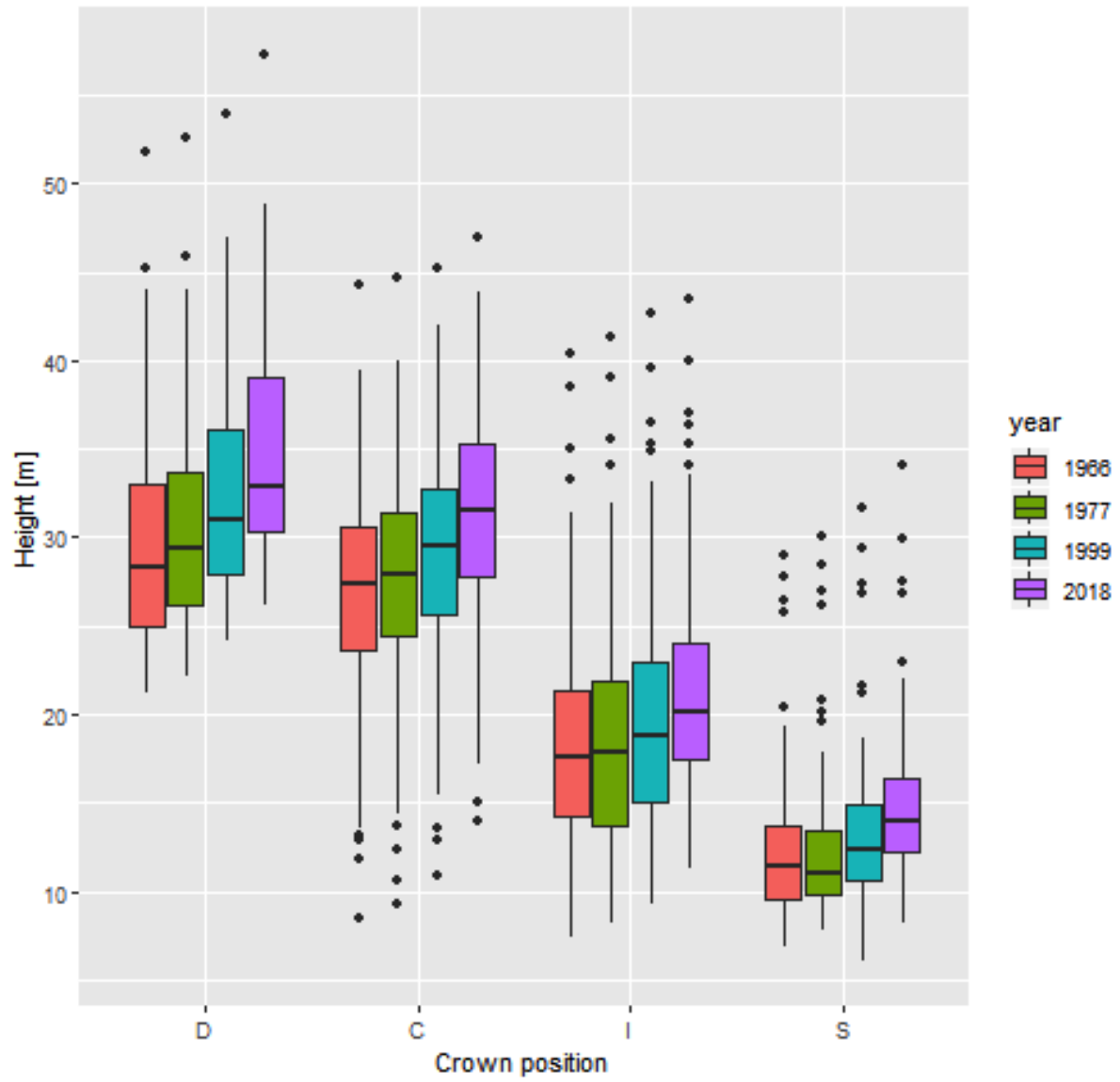


Figure S3: Height by canopy position across the three focal droughts and in the year of measurement (2018)

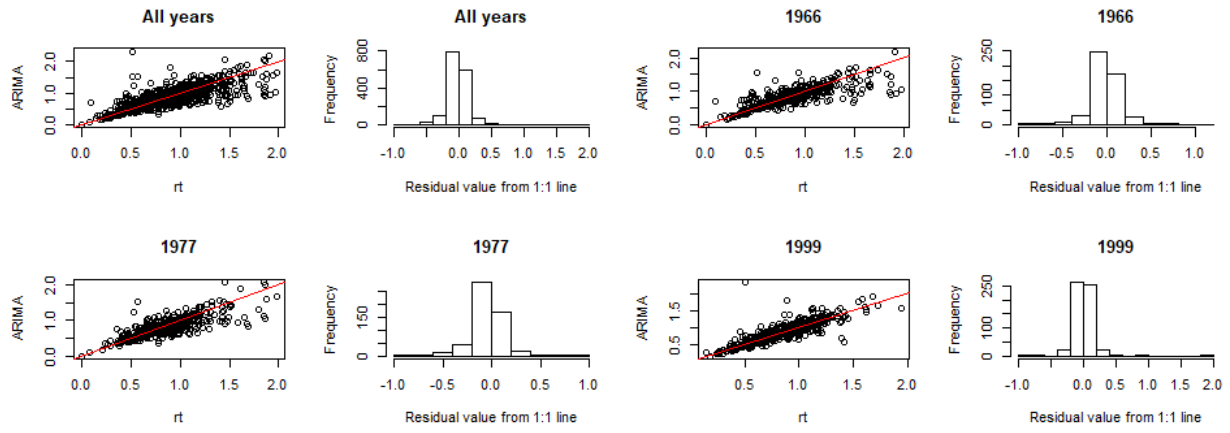


Figure S4: Comparison of  $R_t$  and ARIMA results, with residuals, for each drought scenario